

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XXXVI. No. 5270.

一月六日十八百八十一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1880.

日四月四年辰庚

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STRAKER & Co., 80, Cornhill, GORDON & GOOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BAXTER, HENRY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 100 & 104, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE BORNY, 19, Rue Monceau, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 108, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BROWN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—MACAO, MESSRS. A. A. DE MALLIO & Co., Sino-Portuguese; CAMPBELL & Co., AMERY, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., FOOCHOW, HEMPEL & Co., SHANGHAI, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WILSHIRE, YOKOHAMA, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DE-

POSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per Annum,

" 6 " " 6% " "

" 12 " " 6% " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which

may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,

Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,

Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL.....\$200,000.

RESERVE FUND.....\$100,000.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong

grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East, buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DE-

POSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " " 5 per cent. "

WILLIAM FORREST,

Manager.

Hongkong, May 10, 1880.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies' Act of 1862, on 23rd March, 1866.

Established in Calcutta 20th September, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....\$200,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$45,250.

RESERVE FUND.....\$35,000.

HEAD OFFICE.—39A, THREDDESDALE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.—

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

All descriptions of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance; and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement—the maximum rate being 6 per cent. per annum.

R. HORNE BOYD,

Acting Manager.

Hongkong, May 24, 1880.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMpte DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNIZED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30TH APRIL, 1863.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....\$3,200,000.

RESERVE FUND.....\$200,000.

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Berger, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO,

MELBOURNE, HONGKONG,

LODGE, CALCUTTA, HANKOW,

MANLEY, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW,

LONDON BANKERS;

THE BANK OF ENGLAND,

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credit on all parts of the World, and transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT,

Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1880.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Hon. W. KRIECK.

Deputy Chairman—A. MCIVER, Esq.

ADOLPH ANDER, Esq.

E. R. BELLIOR, Esq.

H. L. DAILEY, Esq.

F. D. SASQUIN, Esq.

W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate

of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " " 5 per cent. "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which

may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,

Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,

Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have this day entered into PARTNERSHIP in a SHARE and GENERAL BROKERS under the style of "COHEN and GEOFF."

Office of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, April 28, 1880.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED EX. "GLENOBURY," &c.

RAQUET and TENNIS SHOES.

FRENCH KID & OAK SUMMER SHOES.

DAWSON'S CALF BOOTS and SHOES.

New Shapes of CRAB and BLACK FELTS.

French STRAWS.

Cambric PITH HATS and HELMETS.

PERFUMERY and Toilet SOAPS.

Brickly Heat and Carbolic SOAP.

Toilet BRUSHES and COMBS.

BILLIARD CUES, TIPS and TIP FABRICATORS.

Turkish TOWELS.

English and American PLAYING CARDS.

READING LAMPS, Double and Single.

READING LAMPS with Storm Burners.

American FIRE GRATES, fitted with Summer Fronts.

LAWN MOWER.

Silicated CARBON FILTERS.

TABLE and FANCY GLASSWARE.

KAISER-I-HIRD, ALGERIAN and LITTLE DEVIL CIGARETTES.

"General Pel" CIGARS.

MALMA CIGARS and CHEROKEES.

Cut GOLD LEAF TOBACCO.

MERSCHEAUM PIPES, Cigar and Cigarette HOLDERS.

RUBBER SEA BOOTS.

LIFE JACKETS and SWIMMING.

AIR BED and CUSHIONS.

BURGUNDY, CHAMPAGNE, CLARET, CHABLIS and other light WINES.

GOOD BREAKFAST CLARET, from \$1.00 per Dozen.

COWSLIP and ORANGE WINE, &c., &c.

Hongkong, June 1, 1880.

Intimations.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONDS FOR THE YEAR.

1879.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Office

are requested to furnish the Under-

signed with a List of their Contributors

for the year ending 31st December 1879,

in Order that the DISTRIBUTION of the

PROFIT Reserve for C. REINHOLD may

be assessed. Returns not rendered prior

to the 15th June next, will be adjusted

by the Office, and no Claims or Alterations

will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, May 10, 1880.

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

For Sale.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED EX
"AMERICAN MAIL."

Codfish BALLS.
Pig's Head CHEESE.
Devilled HAM.
Compressed HAM.
CAVIARE.
California Golden SYRUP.

Merritt's CIDER.
Whitaker's HAMS.
COMB HONEY in Frame and
Bottles.
Very Fine Eastern CREAM
CHEESE.

Pickled OX-TONGUES.
Pickled PIG FORK.
Boneless CODFISH.
Salmon BELLIES.
MACKEREL.

Green TURTLE, 1lb. and 2lbs. Tins,
Border's Condensed MILK (very fresh).
California BISCUITS in Cask and Tins.
Ginger CAKES.

Milk BISCUITS.
Soda BISCUITS.
Wafer BISCUITS.
Alphabet BISCUITS.
Oyster BISCUITS.

CORNMEAL.
RYE MEAL.
HOMINY, Small and Large.
Cracked WHEAT.
OATMEAL.

SHRELLBACK,
PECAN, and
BARCELONA NUTS.

Canned Table Fruits.
Bartlett PEARS.
PEACHES.

GRENAGAGES.
APRICOTS.
QUINCES.

&c., &c.

Late Arrivals.
ROYAL BRISTOL GINGER ALE,
in Flat Bottles.

CHOCO & BLACKWELL'S
HOUSEHOLD STORES.

JOHN MOIR & SONS'
CELEBRATED PRESERVES.

CHUBB'S PADLOCKS,
TILL LOCKS,
BOX LOCKS,
CUPBOARD LOCKS,
&c., &c.

American PADLOCKS, and
Builder's LOCKS.
JOSEPH RODGERS & Sons' Table
OUTLERY.

Combination Champagne KNIVES,
Pocket KNIVES,
SCISSORS,
RAZORS,
&c., &c.

BUSBY'S PATENT PNEUMATIC GUN.
ALLUMINIUM Gold PEN and PENCIL
CASES.

Billiard CHALK and CUE TIPS.
WILLINGTON'S Knife POLISH.
PLATE POWDER.

Metallic TAPE LINES.

A Large Assortment of
FANCY and OFFICE
S T A T I O N E R Y.
Superfine Note PAPER, from 50 Cents per
Box, of 5 Quires.

ENVLOPES, from 20 Cents per Hundred.
FOOLSOAPS.

Letter PAPER.
Blotting PAPER.
Printing PAPER.

Drawing PAPER,
Blank BOOKS.
Copying BOOKS.

OIL PAPER.

Drying PAPER.

Blotting PADS.

PENS.

INK. AND ALL OFFICE
R E Q U I S I T E S.

N.B.—Our Papers and Envelopes are im-
ported direct from Manufacturer, and
the quality for price is unsurpassed,
if not unequalled in Hongkong.

NOVELS!
NOVELS!!

WORKS OF REFERENCE,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
SCIENTIFIC
WORKS,
&c.

Very Fine "Cable Coll." TOBACCO,
"Empress of India," and
Best "Navy" in Sticks.

CIGARS,
CAVITE,
PRINCESSA,
FORTIN, and
MERISIG.

CHOCO, CAVITE, and PRINCESSA.

SHIPS' STORES of every Description.
HEMP, and COTTON CANVAS.

RUSSIAN, MANILA, and WIRE ROPE.

SAIL-MAKING, and RIGGING promptly
executed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, May 18, 1880.

Mails.

NOTICE.

**CAMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.**
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAISE.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE,
ADEN, SUZU, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLE;

ALSO,
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND
PORT LOUIS.

Hongkong, July 6, 1880.

Insurances.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.**

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared to
grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1880.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Officers will be Responsible for
any Debt contracted by the Officers or
Crew of the following Vessels, during
their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

ERNA, German 6-masted schooner, Capt.
P. T. Michaelson.—EDWARD SCHELL & CO.

PIZARRO, British ship, Captain J. N.
JACKSON.—PORTEO COMPANY, Limited.

MAINE LOUISE, German barque, Captain
A. ERICHA.—WYLER & CO.

MCNEAR, American ship, Captain W.
Taylor.—P. & O. S. N. CO.

MINNIE CARVILLE, British barque, Capt.
P. T. Clark.—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

EL CAPITAN, American ship, Capt. W.
Lincoln.—P. & O. S. N. CO.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
agent.

Hongkong, May 25, 1880.

j67

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the Matter of WILLIAM von PUSTAU,
Senior, a Bankrupt.

NOTICE.—A MEETING of the CREDITORS
of WILLIAM von PUSTAU, Senior, lately carrying on business in
Hongkong and elsewhere under the style
of ERNST WILHELM von PUSTAU & Co.,
will be held before the Registrar of the Supreme Court on MONDAY,
June 14th, 1880, at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon
precisely, at the said Court, for the purpose of submitting a Statement of the
Bankrupt's affairs, of declaring a Dividend, and of choosing a Creditors' Assignee. And
at the said Meeting a resolution for winding up the Estate of the Bankrupt in such manner as the Official Assignee may be advised, will be submitted for the consideration of the Creditors.

H. F. GIBBONS,
Registrar.

Hongkong, June 1, 1880.

j69

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the Matter of HO KWONG MING,
a Bankrupt.

NOTICE.—A MEETING of the CREDITORS
of HO KWONG MING, will be held before the
Registrar of the Supreme Court on MONDAY,
June 14th, 1880, at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon
precisely, at the said Court, for the purpose of submitting a Statement of the
Bankrupt's affairs, of declaring a Dividend, and of choosing a Creditors' Assignee. And
at the said Meeting a resolution for winding up the Estate of the Bankrupt in such manner as the Official Assignee may be advised, will be submitted for the consideration of the Creditors.

H. F. GIBBONS,
Registrar.

Hongkong, June 1, 1880.

j69

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the Matter of WONG YAM TING, alias
WONG WA HEE, a Bankrupt.

NOTICE.—A MEETING of the CREDITORS
of WONG YAM TING, alias WONG WA HEE, formerly a Partner
in the Oriental Supply House in Hongkong, who was adjudicated Bankrupt on the 5th day of May, 1879, will be held before the
Registrar of the Supreme Court on THURSDAY, June 17th, 1880, at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon precisely, at the said Court, for the purpose of declaring a Dividend.

H. F. GIBBONS,
Registrar.

Hongkong, June 1, 1880.

j69

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
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IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the Matter of HO KWONG MING,
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NOTICE.—A MEETING of the CREDITORS
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June 17th, 1880, at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon
precisely, at the said Court, for the purpose of submitting a Statement of the
Bankrupt's affairs, of declaring a Dividend, and confirming or otherwise the resolution of
the Meeting held on February 29th, 1880, with respect to the Creditors' Assignee.

H. F. GIBBONS,
Registrar.

Hongkong, June 1, 1880.

j69

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the Matter of AU YEUNG LUK, alias AU
YEUNG CHOONG, a Bankrupt.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN CABIN
PASSENGERS.

NOTICE.—A MEETING of the CREDITORS
of AU YEUNG LUK, alias AU YEUNG CHOONG, will be held before the
Registrar of the Supreme Court on FRIDAY,
June 18th, 1880, at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon
precisely, at the said Court, for the purpose of declaring a Dividend and confirming or otherwise the resolution of
the Meeting held on February 29th, 1880, with respect to the Creditors' Assignee.

H. F. GIBBONS,
Registrar.

Hongkong, June 1, 1880.

j69

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
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the Meeting held on February 29th, 1880, with respect to the Creditors' Assignee.

H. F. GIBBONS,
Registrar.

Hongkong, June 1, 1880.

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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
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H. F. GIBBONS,
Registrar.

Hongkong, June 1, 1880.

j69

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the Meeting held on February 29th, 1880, with respect to the Creditors' Assignee.

H. F. GIBBONS,
Registrar.

Hongkong, June 1, 1880.

j69

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the Matter of HO KWONG MING,
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Bankrupt's affairs, of declaring a Dividend, and confirming or otherwise the resolution of
the Meeting held on February 29th, 1880, with respect to the Creditors' Assignee.

H. F. GIBBONS,
Registrar.

Hongkong, June 1, 1880.

j69

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONGKONG.

THE CHINA MAIL.

ten days longer, if not even later. This state of things was not owing to any lack of the left, as no less than 233,000 chests had arrived, and 40,000 were arriving daily to the quiet market. But fortunately foreign buyers, with the exception of one or two Russians, were holding aloof, as native Traders' ideas of value were far too great for those of the foreign Merchant. So far as present appearances go, therefore, the natives are bound to come down in their demands, and the foreign buyers have the game in their own hands. The result may be that the native Traders will lose heavily, while the foreign merchant may have a chance of making a fair profit—an arrangement the reasonableness of which may be admitted in view of the fact that the rule has but too frequently been in favour of the native. The *Glenelg* (the first steamer) was fully engaged at 23 per ton, and would no doubt obtain prompt despatch so soon as buying became general.

It will be seen from advertisements that the Cape of Good Hope Light was exhibited for the first time at sunset of the 25th ult., and also that the Sugar Loaf Island Light was exhibited for the first time at sunset of the 26th ultimo.

The story of the "three black crows" is brought to our mind in reading the telegrams about Macao in the American papers to hand-to-day. "Macao is blockaded" is pretty emphatic and shows how the American press can out-Hero the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the *Diario de Manha*, or any other badly-informed print. Then the telegrams go on to tell how the Chinese cruisers have captured seventeen Portuguese vessels in what it calls Portuguese waters. In consequence, the Portuguese Governor, or authorities, have sent orders for a Portuguese corvette, the *Rainha do Portugal*, at Mozambique, to come to Macao. One journal complains that the Portuguese withhold the telegrams from Macao. All of which, says a San Francisco newspaper, with more regard for business than for grammar, is as clear as mud. These have been few stories ever sent on the round of the papers so completely foundationless as this about Macao. We trust the propagators of the abominable falsehoods which have been spread around, conceived in spite and circulated through sheer "cussedness," will be brought smartly to take them richly deserve.

The San Francisco event of Charlie De Young of the *Chronicle* shooting Mayor Kalloch is still fresh in the minds of our readers. "Today's mail" brings us the sequel. On the evening of Friday the 23rd May "Isaac M. Kalloch, son of L. S. Kalloch, Pastor of Metropolitan Temple and Mayor of this city, shot and killed Charles De Young, senior proprietor of the San Francisco *Chronicle*." The murder was a cold-blooded and deliberate one, and the young fellow should assuredly swing for it. He went to De Young's office with a revolver in his hand and fired at him four times, the first shot it is believed taking fatal effect. He fired with the revolver within six or eight inches of De Young's face. The jury who sat on the Inquest pronounced of course a verdict of murder at the hands of young Kalloch. The *Alta*, far and away the most respectable paper in San Francisco, says:—

"It is not necessary for us to repeat the history of the quarrel between the Youngs and the Kalloches. Some of its disgraceful incidents are sufficiently notorious. De Young and Kalloch both supported the Chinese movement in our city, but after the former abandoned it, and the latter became an ardent orator, they used most scurrilous language against each other and each other's families. De Young, who had commenced the hostilities, attempted to close them by assassinating Kalloch. The bullet was not fatal, and De Young's trial for an assault with a deadly weapon was set for May 2d. Rumors say he intended to produce testimony to prove his charges against the Rev. I. S. Kalloch true, and that he had brought at least one most important witness from the East for that purpose. It is impossible for us to verify this rumour, or to ascertain whether such testimony would be admitted at the trial; but, if received, its publication in all the newspapers might have seriously damaged Mr Kalloch's political aspirations and his clerical standing. The death of De Young prevents the trial."

The provocation of the assassination was the recent circulation of a pamphlet purporting to have been published in 1867 by a Boston firm, giving a stenographic report of the trial that year of the Rev. I. S. Kalloch before the Court of Common Pleas in Boston, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, for adultery. Whether then published or a correct report, we have no means of knowing, but its statements are certainly very damaging to a cause. If a faithful account of a public trial, its distribution here furnishes not the least excuse for homicide committed to protect a man whose mouth has been sealed by malignant speech against clergymen who did not disgrace their profession.

BURDEN OF VISITORS TO THE CITY HALL MUSEUMS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 23.—

European Chinese.
Mon. May 24th 50 380
Tues. 25th 44 388
Wed. 26th 20 234
Thur. 27th 26 68
Fri. 28th 41 428
Sat. 29th 38 527
Sun. 30th Sunday 187
Totals 219 1,766
Grand Total 4,018.

The Amy Goffe learns that Mr. F. B. Woodson, Commissioner of Customs at this port, has been transferred to Ningpo and that Mr. A. H. Macmillan, at present Commissioner of Customs at Ningpo, will return to his post again.

A BRITISH IN THE AMERICAN PAPERS TO HAND, DATED AT LONDON APRIL 27TH, STATES THAT THE QUEEN HAS APPROVED ALL THE APPOINTMENTS WHICH WE NOTED FROM THE LAST ENGLISH MAIL AND TELEGRAM OF SUBSEQUENT DATE. LORD CHAMBERLAIN WAS TO BE LORD KENMORE; MISTRESS OF THE ROBES, DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER. THERE WAS A

MEETING AT WINDSOR CASTLE ON THE 23RD, WHEN THE MINISTERS WERE SWORN IN. THE STANDARD, 27TH, SAYS THAT BEAUFORT TOOK LEAVES OF THE QUEEN ON THE PREVIOUS DAY. THE MARQUIS OF RALPH WAS SWORN AS VISCOUNT OF EITHER IRELAND OR AS EARL, LORD DUNLOP. HE WAS OFFERED A SEAT IN THE CABINET. THE ADVANCED LIBERALS HAVE, AFTER LONG NEGOTIATIONS, BEEN MET BY CONCEDED A SEAT IN THE CABINET TO HAMBOROUGH, AS PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

SUPREME COURT.
IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.
(Before His Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir John Smale.)

Tuesday, June 1.

THE PITMAN LIBEL CASE.

In Reginald v. Pitman to-day the rule was returned which was issued on the 28th ult., calling on the Hon. the Attorney General and Mr. A. B. Johnson, Acting Crown Solicitor, to show cause why this Court and the defendant should not be informed whether the case is or is not a proper prosecution within the meaning of Sec. 8 of the Statute 6 and 7 Victoria, chapter 96, which has been extended to this Colony by Ordinance 3 of 1884 and within the meaning of Section 19 of Ordinance 8, of 1866 of the Legislature of Hong Kong; and whether Mr. Hayllar, Q.C., who appeared to conduct this case on behalf of the Crown, had power to prosecute the case on behalf of Mr. Horace Harrington Nelson as a private prosecution within the said Act and Ordinance; and why in default of such information all proceedings in this case should not be stayed or a *noel prosseus* be entered.

Mr. Francis, who, instructed by Maura Brewster & Weston, appeared for the defendant, said the rule having been granted, it now fell to the Attorney General to show cause.

The Attorney General said he was called on to say whether this was or was not a private prosecution—

The Chief Justice: Why don't you say it is and have done with it? You mean that it is.

The Attorney General: I have never said anything about it, one way or another.

The Chief Justice: But the defendant is entitled to know whether he is fighting the Crown or Mr. Nelson.

Mr. Hayllar: And I have told him, my Lord, twenty times over that he is fighting the Crown.

The Chief Justice: Where have you said that?

Mr. Hayllar: As plainly as possible in our very first letter. In the letter of May 25th Messrs. Sharp, Toller and Johnson wrote—"Mr. Nelson is a 'private prosecutor' within the meaning of Section 8 of Statute 6 and 7 Vic., Cap. 96, which has been extended to this Colony by Ordinance No. 8 of 1854." The Crown Solicitor is not acting in this case. We have signed all our letters "Sharp, Toller & Johnson." They are not the Crown Solicitors, and therefore it cannot be a case in which Mr. Johnson is appearing as Crown Solicitor.

The Chief Justice: That might be an inference after the affair was over.—

Mr. Hayllar: No, my Lord. We would do nothing of the kind. Our difficulty has never been the question of case.

The Chief Justice: The straightforward manly course is to say it is a private prosecution.

Mr. Hayllar: We have said so over and over again. We said so on the 26th it is the words I have read to the Court.

Mr. Francis: May I ask in what capacity Mr. Hayllar is here?

Mr. Hayllar: I appear for Mr. Nelson, the private prosecutor.

Mr. Francis: The rule is not addressed to him. The rule is addressed to the Hon. the Attorney General and Mr. A. B. Johnson, Acting Crown Solicitor.

The Chief Justice: Do you insist that this is a public prosecution? Mr. Hayllar appears and says, "I represent Mr. Nelson; Mr. Nelson is the prosecutor; I have something to say to you?" You do not hear him? Mr. Hayllar may represent Mr. Johnson as well and therefore be quite entitled to appear under the terms of the rule.

Mr. Hayllar: I also represent Mr. Johnson, my Lord.

The Chief Justice: Now we can have the point settled. I don't see why you want to have so much fuss about it. I simply want this point plainly understood before we have any verdict. I don't want to be argued one way or other after a verdict has been given.

Mr. Hayllar again reads the extract from the letter and asked,—Could anything be more plain or decided?

The Chief Justice: And as to costs both parties are under that Act?

Mr. Hayllar: Clearly liable to costs, my Lord.

The Attorney General: I have been called upon to give some information which appears to me is necessary.

The Chief Justice: After reading what Mr. Johnson stated in the summons?

The Attorney General: I have not read the summons.

The Chief Justice: Then you cannot be master of the present position.

The Attorney General: I really don't care to. I have not taken any part or interest in the proceedings of the case.

The Chief Justice: Then you don't know the facts.

The Attorney General: That is a question of opinion. I have not concerned myself about the papers in this case, nor what has been said in Court, and as to the rule which sets forth that in case I fail to give certain information to the Court, I am to show cause why all proceedings in this Court should not be stayed or a *noel prosseus* be entered. I really don't know why that should have been inserted. Of course, this Court has no power to enter a *noel prosseus*. With regard to the Informational Council, I have to inform the Court that this is a private prosecution.

Mr. Francis: Perhaps the Attorney General would also give the same question set forth in the rule?—Whether Mr. Hayllar, Q.C., who appears to conduct this case for the prosecution on the 19th day of May last, is conducting the case on behalf of the Crown, or on behalf of Mr. Horace Harrington Nelson as a private prosecutor.

The Chief Justice: You have answered one question; are you prepared to answer another?

The Attorney General: I do not appear in this case.

The Chief Justice: You may answer the question or not as you choose.

The Attorney General: I am prepared to answer it to this extent: As Attorney General I do not appear in this prosecution and I have no one to appear on my behalf.

Mr. Francis: I am quite satisfied with that statement.

Mr. Hayllar: There never was the slightest doubt about it, my Lord.

The Chief Justice: Mr. Johnson led me into a fog as thick as that at the top of the Rock.

The Chief Justice: (After some further examination had ended): Then to-morrow at 10 o'clock is fixed for the straitmanning in this celebrated case.

Court adjourned.

IN VICE-ADMIRALTY.
(Before His Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir John Smale.)

IN RE WONG TAK A BANKRUPT.

The bankrupt in this case came up to pass his final examination. Mr. Holmes appeared for him.

The Chief Justice said this was a most unsatisfactory case. The bankrupt had only £2,000 worth of debts and there had only been collected £650—£65 had been paid out for rent. There was £96 in the bankrupt's hands. Now the Court was told there was nothing more to collect.

Mr. Holmes explained that the debtors were at Saigon, and his client had not been able to recover anything like the sum he had expected.

There was only one proof filed and there was a surplus in the hands of the Registrar which the Court could not dispose of unless by ordering it to be paid out to the bankrupt. There was no opposition to his discharge.

The Chief Justice said there was no opposition in this Court. The creditors don't care about it. The bankrupt had shown now that the main part of his debtors were travelling traders who have been away from the colony for some time and had not returned, and who would not in all probability return here.

After some consideration about the case, His Lordship said this was one of the most unsatisfactory cases he had ever known. It is admitted that but for statutory provision no damage occasioned to survivors by death could be the subject of claim in any action. The increasing frequency of accidents and the consequent loss occasioned by death upon railways and on rivers gave rise to Lord Campbell's Act, 9 and 10 Vic. c. 93 (as amended by 27 and 28 Vic. c. 95) which first created the right of action at Common Law for compensating the families of persons killed by accident. These acts did not cover jurisdiction in this matter upon the High Court of Admiralty, and consequently not on this Court. The Vice-Admiralty Court of Hong Kong, which exists only as a branch of that Court and in that character proceeds on principles independently derived from those of the common law of England. It being beyond question that up to and until Lord Campbell's Act, which is now in force, no damages could be recovered for damage done to life by ship, it is admitted that the Admiralty Court of Admiralty, passed in 1861, extended that jurisdiction in many particulars and, among others, that section 7, being in these words—"The High Court of Admiralty" (it is not suggested that these words do not include this Court) "shall have jurisdiction over any claim for damage done by any ship"—gave to this Court a jurisdiction it had not before over any claim for damage within the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty occasioned by loss of life in the same way as it previously had over claims for damage done to property. The construction of this section has been the subject of much litigation and unfortunately of conflicting decisions. The question for me to decide is not what is the proper construction of this section, because it is clear that I am in this Court bound by authority and must decide according to the decisions in Admiralty and of the Privy Council, in England, to whatever different conclusion I might have come on my own construction of the language of the statute.

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THE CHINA MAIL.

No. 5270 JUNE 1, 1880.

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Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

The widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago, "Far East," generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which though asking for information, furnish now or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-paged, bi-monthly, repertory of what Americans are doing about China. The lecture on China is to be found in the volume to which the president of the Revived American China Society, Hongkong—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.)

Traveller's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the site of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular service, the Chinese Customs corps, the mercantile body, and others who have a high degree of Chinese scholarship. This is now sufficiently cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the series by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *Shu King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese post-stationman of the eleventh century, Su Sung-p'i, by Mr. E. O. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary activity to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine."

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Hongkong, July 31, 1873.

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Newspaper.

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North China Daily.